CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

ORDER No.92-90
NPDES PERMIT CA0037851
REISSUING WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR:
LAS GALLINAS VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
SAN RAFAEL, MARIN COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (hereinafter called the Board) finds that:

1. Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District, (hereinafter called the discharger) submitted a report of waste discharge dated December 22, 1989 for reissuance of NPDES Permit No. CA0037851.

2. The discharger presently discharges an average dry weather flow of 1.71 million gallons per day (mgd) from its advanced secondary treatment facility into Miller Creek, a tributary of San Pablo Bay. Treated effluent is discharged, either directly or via a 20-acre wildlife pond. The first outfall is located at Latitude 38 deg. 01 min. 32 sec. and Longitude 122 deg. 30 min. 58 sec. and the second outfall is at Latitude 38 deg. 01 min. 36 sec. and Longitude 122 deg. 30 min. 45 sec.

3. The facility contains the following units for wastewater treatment:

   Aerated grit chambers, primary sedimentation clarifiers, twin trickling filters and intermediate clarifiers, fixed-film reactor (nitrification), secondary clarifiers, deep-bed filters, disinfection with chlorination and dechlorination. The treatment processes vary depending on influent flow.

   Average Dry Weather Flow (up to 2.92 mgd) :
   - Advanced secondary treatment with all unit processes (during discharge period when effluent is being discharged to the Bay)

   Wet weather flows:
   - All flows up to 5.84 mgd receive complete advanced secondary treatment.
   - Flows between 5.84 mgd and 12.5 mgd are treated as follows: 5.84 mgd receive full advanced secondary treatment. Flows in excess of this receive primary treatment, deep bed filtration and disinfection.
   - Flows between 12.5 and 22.1 mgd are treated as follows: 12.5 mgd is treated as discussed immediately above. Flows in excess of 12.5 mgd flow from the aerated grit chamber directly to the deep bed filter and then to the disinfection units.

- Flows above 22.1 mgd are treated as follows: 22.1 mgd is treated as discussed immediately above. Flows in excess of 22.1 mgd flow from the aerated grit chamber directly to the disinfection units.

4. The facilities are designed to produce an effluent with an average of 20 mg/l BOD and 15 mg/l TSS for flows up to 5.84 mgd. The average BOD and TSS from 1989 - 1991 was 10 mg/l and 8 mg/l respectively.

5. Solids treatment and disposal is as follows: Sludge and grit is pumped through a degritter. The sludge then travels to the gravity thickener and on to the anaerobic digester. After digestion, the sludge is pumped to storage ponds. The sludge is disposed through subsurface injected at the District's 11 acre dedicated land disposal site. The grit is disposed of at Redwood Sanitary Landfill.

6. The discharger is permitted to discharge to the Miller Creek only from September through May. No discharge to Miller Creek is permitted from June 1 to August 31. During the no discharge period, the effluent is disposed of through spray irrigation to pasture and through Marin Municipal Water District's reclamation program (see finding # 7).

7. The discharger operates a wastewater reclamation project which includes a 20 acre wildlife marsh pond, 40 acres of storage ponds, 200 acres of irrigated pasture and 3-1/2 miles of public trails. In addition, Marin Municipal Water District operates a wastewater reclamation facility immediately adjacent to the treatment plant, which provides reclaimed water for a number of uses ranging from landscape irrigation to indoor plumbing.

8. The discharger has created a 10 acre saltwater marsh as mitigation for the loss of wetlands.

9. The discharge is presently governed by Waste Discharge Requirements, Order No. 85-45 adopted on April 15, 1985, which allows discharge into Miller Creek which discharges into San Pablo Bay.

10. The Board has adopted waste discharge requirements covering the reclamation program in Orders No. 92-064 and 89-127.

11. The Board has adopted waste discharge requirements covering sludge storage and disposal in Order No.91-111.

12. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted the California Inland Surface Waters Plan and the California Bays and Estuaries Plan on April 11, 1991. These Plans identify water quality objectives for all inland surface waters and enclosed Bays and estuaries in the state, and strategy for implementation of the objectives. These plans require the water quality objectives to be implemented in discharger's Waste Discharge Requirement permits.

13. The Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Region (referred to in this permit as the Basin Plan) on December 17, 1986. The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives for Central San Francisco Bay and contiguous waters.

14. The Board adopted amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Region (Basin Plan) on December 11, 1991. On July 16, 1992, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) remanded the amendments to the Regional Board based on a procedural concern (Order 92-55). In addition, several provisions in the amendments were identified as inconsistent with the Statewide Plans. However, the State Board did not comment on the provisions referred to in this Tentative Order. An exception is the proposed effluent limitation for cyanide, which will be reconsidered by the Regional Board due to public comment during the State Board's hearing (see finding 23 d). The amendments adopted by the Regional Board in December, 1991 are referred to below as the "proposed Basin Plan".

15. The beneficial uses of Miller Creek and San Pablo Bay are:

- Contact and Non-Contact water recreation
- Wildlife habitat
- Preservation of rare and endangered species
- Estuarine habitat
- Warm fresh water and cold fresh water habitat
- Fish spawning and migration
- Industrial service supply
- Shellfishing
- Navigation
- commercial and sport fishing

16. The Discharge does not receive an initial dilution of 10:1 at all times. The discharger's outfalls are located in Miller Creek approximately one mile from the Bay. Miller Creek, is a tidally influenced perennial creek which has very low flows during the summer months (and winter months during a drought). Thus during low tide, when the creek is experiencing low flows, effluent dominates the creek.

17. The Basin Plan Discharge Prohibition No.1 states "It shall be prohibited to discharge any wastewater which has particular characteristics of concern to beneficial uses at any point at which the wastewater does not receive a minimum initial dilution of at least 10:1, or into any nontidal water, dead-end slough, similar confined waters, or any tributary thereof.

Exceptions to the Basin Plan prohibitions may be considered where the discharger can show (1) a net environmental benefit as a result of the discharge, or (2) that the project is part of a reclamation project, or (3), that the discharge will provide equivalent protection.

18. An exception to Discharge Prohibition No.1 is warranted based on the discharger's operation of a reclamation program. This Order (and the previous Order) prohibits discharge to the Bay from June through August. The three month discharge prohibition results in approximately 25% of the Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF) will be reclaimed.

19. The proposed Basin Plan contains new effluent limitations for selected toxic pollutants such as heavy metals, including more stringent limits for discharges to shallow waters. The shallow water toxic substance effluent limits are based on a dilution ratio (effluent to receiving water) of 0. For cases where compliance with the new limits, located in Table IV-1A of the Basin Plan, is not immediately feasible, the proposed Basin Plan includes criteria under which a discharger may apply for an exception to the assigned dilution ratio of zero. Exceptions are considered only where an aggressive pretreatment program is in place and compliance with water quality objectives is obtained in the receiving waters within 250 feet of the discharge point.

20. The discharger has not met the criteria in finding No. 19 above. Thus, the discharger does not qualify for an exception to the Table IV-1A shallow water effluent limits. Therefore, the new shallow water effluent limits are applicable to the surface water discharges governed by this Order. If the discharger elects to apply for an exception to the zero dilution ratio, this permit will be amended to incorporate the required provisions.

21. Miller Creek is a tidally influenced freshwater regime. In this case, the proposed Basin Plan specifies that the effluent limitations shall be the lower of the marine or fresh water effluent limits for toxic substances. Therefore, this permit incorporates the most stringent proposed Basin Plan Table IV-1A, Effluent Limitations for Shallow Water.

22. The proposed Basin Plan allows discharge permits to distinguish between effluent limitations that are met by current performance of the facility and effluent limitations not currently attained. Immediate compliance is required for effluent limitations that are met by current performance. This permit requires compliance with effluent limitations not currently attained by August 15, 1993.

23. A review of the discharger's effluent monitoring data has indicated that the discharger will be able to comply with the proposed Basin Plan shallow water effluent limits for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, and nickel. The data further indicates that the discharger will not be able to comply with the new shallow water limits for copper, mercury, silver and zinc. The discharger's ability to comply with the cyanide, selenium, phenols, PAHs and the remaining organic constituent limits cannot be predicted due to detection limit problems or insufficient data. Based on the available monitoring data, this Order implements the Basin Plan provisions as follows:

    a. Requires immediate compliance for effluent limitations that are met by current performance (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, and nickel.)

b. Requires compliance with Basin Plan Table IV-1A limits by August 15, 1993 for the metals and organics whose compliance could not be evaluated due to insufficient monitoring data (cyanide, selenium, phenols, PAHs and all organic toxic substances not regulated by the 1986 Basin Plan). This Order requires that monitoring for these constituents be performed to evaluate compliance with the shallow water limits.

c. Sets interim limits in effect from August 19, 1992 to August 15, 1993 for cyanide, phenols and PAHs. Monitoring data is available for these constituents, but compliance with the final limits cannot be evaluated due to detection limit problems. The interim limits for cyanide and phenols are based on the detection limits currently being achieved by the discharger using EPA methods as specified in SW-846, Third Edition. The PAH interim limit is based on the aquatic life water quality objective.

d. Sets the final cyanide permit limit at 5 ppb. The Statewide plan does not currently contain a cyanide limit. 5 ppb is the limit currently being proposed in the proposed Basin Plan. The 1986 Basin Plan sets the water quality objective at 5 ppb because this is the limit of detection. If the Statewide Plan or Basin Plan adopts a limit significantly different from 5ppb, this new limit will be incorporated into the permit by amendment.

e. Institutes a compliance schedule for the discharger's implementation of an aggressive source control program. Implementation of source control measures to reduce pollutant loadings to the maximum extent practicable shall be completed as soon as possible, but no later than April 11, 1996. Interim limits have been established for those constituents where it has been established that compliance cannot be achieved through secondary treatment and therefore, source control is necessary. For these constituents, two sets of interim limits have been established. The first limit is in effect from August 19, 1992 to September 1, 1994 and has been established using the 95th percentile performance (using 1987-1991 performance data). The second interim limit is in effect from September 1, 1994 to April 11, 1996 and is the midpoint value from the first interim limit (95th percentile) to the water quality based final limit.

24. The Basin Plan requires total coliform levels in the discharge to be less than 2.2 MPN/100 ml (7 sample median) where the discharge does not receive an initial dilution of at least 10:1 and where significant public contact with the receiving water occurs. If there is not potential for significant public contact, the total coliform limit is 23 MPN/100 ml.

25. The previous Order (No.85-45) required the discharger to meet the 2.2 mpn/100 ml limit. The discharger allows public access to the levee adjacent to Miller Creek. Thus it was determined that the potential for significant public contact existed. This Order requires a total coliform limit of 23 MPN/100 ml based on the following findings:

- Inspections by Board staff have indicated that access to Miller Creek downstream of the treatment plant is difficult due to steep banks and dense vegetation. No members of the public have been observed on the shore, or in the receiving water of the creek. Therefore, it does not appear that there is significant public contact with the effluent.

- The storage ponds, fresh water and saltwater marshes store the reclaimed wastewater and provide aesthetic enjoyment for the public walking on the paths in the area. The ponds are not intended for public contact and are clearly marked as containing reclaimed wastewater. Title 22, Chapter 3, Article 1, Section 60301(j) classifies ponds with these characteristics as Landscape Impoundments. Article 3, Section 60319 requires that for landscape impoundments the 7 day median shall be 23 MPN/100ml or less. This limit is appropriate for these ponds as there is no public contact with the wastewater.

- The discharger has discontinued the practice of irrigating small areas of vegetation surrounding the ponds due to the possibility of public contact with the wastewater.

- It is not desirable to require the discharger to meet the 2.2 MPN/100ml limit unless necessary for the following reasons:

  a. As a shallow water discharger, the District is required to remove the ammonia from the effluent. At low ammonia levels it is difficult to disinfect the wastewater. Disinfection of the wastewater to the 2.2 MPN/100ml standard requires two times the chlorine dose than the 23 MPN/100ml standard and a similar increase in the volume of sulfur dioxide for dechlorination. This increases the risk of accidental release of these chemicals to the environment. Further, the use of chemicals to treat the wastewater should be minimized whenever possible.

  b. Marin Municipal Water Districts reclamation process is alkalinity dependent. The addition of Sulfur dioxide to the wastewater significantly reduces the wastewater alkalinity. Due to this reduced alkalinity, MMWD adds approximately two times the normal dose of alum to achieve adequate coagulation. They are currently investigating the possibility of adding caustic soda to increase the alkalinity of the treated wastewater. A change in the coliform limit from 2.2 MPN/100ml to 23 MPN/100ml would allow the District to add less sulphur dioxide to meet the dechlorination standard. This in turn would reduce MMWD's alum requirements and/or the need for caustic soda addition.

26. The discharger has proposed to expand the treatment plant capacity from 2.92 to 3.5 mgd. The discharger has submitted an antidegradation assessment. This Order requires the submittal of additional information including engineering reports documenting the proposed facility capacity and reliability, and demonstration of

compliance with CEQA, prior to Board consideration of a capacity increase. Based on this documentation, the Board may grant a conditional capacity increase approval and require performance testing as a final condition of approval.

27. The discharger had significant chlorine residual violations on two separate occasions during the month of January, 1992. The discharger does not have a record of past violations. However, the potential impact on the creek of any chlorine residual violation is significant due to the lack of dilution at low tide. To insure that similar violations do not occur in the future, this Order requires the District to evaluate and modify the chlorination/dechlorination system to increase its reliability. The discharger has implemented short-term solutions to increase the reliability of the system performance.

28. The discharger's sewerage collection system contains 22 pump stations. The majority of the stations have adequate alarms, pump capacity and redundancy, and provision for emergency power. The discharger is currently upgrading the remaining stations and plans to have these upgrades completed by July 1993.

29. An Operation and Maintenance Manual is maintained by the Discharger for purposes of providing plant and regulatory personnel with a source of information describing all equipment, facilities, recommended operation strategies, process control monitoring, and maintenance activities. In order to remain a useful and relevant document, the manual shall be kept updated to reflect significant changes in treatment facility equipment and operation practices.

30. Federal Regulations for stormwater discharges were promulgated by the US Environmental Protection Agency on November 16, 1990. The regulations [40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 123 and 124] require specific categories of industrial activities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (industrial storm water) to obtain a NPDES permit and to implement Best Technology Economically Available (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to control pollutants in industrial storm water discharges.

31. The State Water Resources Control Board has required industrial facilities to obtain coverage under the SWRCB General Permit or apply for an individual permit by October, 1992. This permit includes provisions to regulate storm water discharges. These regulations are consistent with the SWRCB regulations found in General Permit No. CAS000001 for Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Industrial Activities. The discharger plans to collect and treat the facility stormwater run-off. This permit incorporates the stormwater regulations, but provides the discharger with the option of installing collection facilities and thus becoming exempt from the regulations.

32. This Order serves as an NPDES Permit, adoption of which is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (California Environmental Quality Act) pursuant to Section 13389 of the California Water Code.

33. The Discharger and interested agencies and persons have been notified of the Board's intent to reissue requirements for the existing discharge and have been provided an opportunity for a public hearing and the opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations;

34. The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and to the provisions of the Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, that the Discharger shall comply with the following:

A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. The bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the State, either at the treatment plant or from the collection system or pump stations tributary to the treatment plant, is prohibited.

2. The average dry weather flow shall not exceed 2.92 MGD. Average dry weather flow shall be determined over three consecutive dry weather months each year.

3. The discharge of wastewater to waters of the State is prohibited from June 1 through August 31 (Executive Officer may grant requested date extension when yearly rainfall is abnormally high).

B. Effluent limitations

The term "effluent" in the following limitations means the fully treated wastewater effluent from the Discharger's wastewater treatment facility, as discharged to Miller Creek and San Pablo Bay. These limits apply only during the discharge period to Miller Creek and San Pablo Bay.

1. Effluent discharged to waters of the State shall not exceed the following limits:

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Annual (1) Average
a. BOD or	mg/l	20	25	30	
Carbonaceous BOD	mg/l	15	18	20	
b. Suspended Solids	mg/l	15	18	20	
c. Grease and Oil	mg/l	5		15	
d. Total Ammonia as N	mg/l	6.0			4.0
e. Settleable Solids	ml/l-hr	0.1	0.2		

(1) Annual average shall be calculated as the average of 30-day averages for the months during which discharge is made to waters of the State.

2. Chlorine Residual: Chlorine residual shall have an instantaneous maximum of 0.00 mg/l. This limitation shall apply prior to discharge to waters of the state or to the wildlife pond. This requirement is defined as below the limit of detection in standard test methods.

3. BOD and TSS: The monthly average of the biochemical oxygen demand (five-day, 20 degrees centigrade) and suspended solids values, by weight for effluent samples collected during a calendar month, shall not exceed 15 percent of the monthly average of the respective values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period (85 percent removal).

4. pH: The pH of the discharge shall not exceed 8.5 nor be less than 6.5.

5. Total coliform bacteria: The 5 day moving median value for the Most Probable Number (MPN) of total coliform bacteria in any five (5) consecutive effluent samples shall not exceed 23 MPN per 100 milliliters (23 MPN/100 ml). Any single sample shall not exceed 240 MPN/100 ml.

6. Acute toxicity: Representative samples of the effluent shall meet the following limit for acute toxicity: [Provision E.4 of this Order describes bioassay methodology requirements]

a. The survival of organisms in undiluted effluent shall be an eleven sample median value of not less than 90 percent survival, an eleven sample 90 percentile value of not less than 70 percent survival. The eleven sample median and 90th percentile effluent limitations are defined as follows:

- 11 sample median: if five or more of the past ten samples are less than 90 percent survival, then survival of less than 90 percent of the next, eleventh sample represents a violation of the effluent limitation.

- 90th percentile: If one or more of the past ten samples is less than 70% survival, then survival of less than 70 percent on the next, eleventh, sample represents a violation of the effluent limitation.

7. During the wet weather months of November 1 through April 15, the final effluent limitation B.1 will be revised as follows:

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum
a. BOD or	mg/l	30	45	60
Carbonaceous BOD	mg/l	25	38	50
b. Suspended Solids	mg/l	30	45	60
c. Grease and Oil	mg/l	10		20
d. Total Coliform:				

(1) Total coliform bacteria: The 5 day moving median value for the Most Probable Number (MPN) of total coliform bacteria in any five (5) consecutive effluent samples shall not exceed 240 MPN per 100 milliliters (240 MPN/100 ml). Any single sample shall not exceed 10,000 MPN/100 ml.

The median coliform value shall be calculated on the basis of samples taken during high wet weather flows for that particular reporting month. Wet weather days are those when the instantaneous flows exceed twice the current dry weather average daily flows for more than 8 hours.

8. TOXIC SUBSTANCES EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: TO BE IN EFFECT FROM AUGUST 19, 1992 THROUGH AUGUST 15, 1993.

a. The effluent shall not exceed the following limits (f) (see Table 1 & 2 footnotes):

TABLE 1
(All limits in ug/l)

Constituent	Monthly Average (b)	Daily Average (b)	Interim Limit Daily	Interim Limit Average
1. Arsenic (a)	5	36		
2. Cadmium (a)		1.1		
3. Chromium (VI) (a) (c)		11		
4. Copper (j)				30
5. Lead (a)(g)		3.2		
6. Mercury (j)				0.6
7. Nickel (a)(g)		8.3		
9. Silver (j)				3.1
10. Zinc (j)(g)				100
21. Cyanide (e) (h)				10
33. PAHS (a)(d)		15		
36. Phenol(h)				50*

*Phenol is a monthly average limit, not a daily average.

9. TOXIC SUBSTANCES EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: TO TAKE EFFECT AUGUST 15, 1993

b. The effluent shall not exceed the following limits (f)(l)(m):

TABLE 2
(All limits in ug/l)

Constituent	FINAL LIMITS Monthly Average (b)	FINAL LIMITS Daily Average (b)	INTERIM LIMITS 8/15/93-9/1/94 Daily Average	Interim Lim 9/1/94-4/11/ Daily Avera
1. Arsenic	5	36		
2. Cadmium		1.1		
3. Chromium (VI) (c)		11		
4. Copper		2.9	30 (j)	17(k)
5. Lead (g)		3.2		
6. Mercury	0.01	2.1	0.6 (j)	.3(k)
7. Nickel (g)		8.3		
8. Selenium (g)		5		
9. Silver		2.3	3.1 (j)	2.7(k)
10. Zinc (g)		86	100 (j)	93(k)
11. 1,2 Dichlorobenzene (d)	2,700			
12. 1,3 Dichlorobenzene	400			
13. 1,4 Dichlorobenzene	9.9			
14. 2,4 Dichlorophenol	.3			
15. 2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	.34			
16. 4-chloro-3-methylphenol	3,000			
17. Aldrin	0.0001			
18. A-BHC	0.004			
19. Benzene	.34			
18. B-BHC	0.01			
19. Chlordane (d)	0.0001	0.004		
20. Chloroform	100			
21. Cyanide (e)		5(i)		
22. DDT (d)	0.0006	0.001		
23. Dichloromethane	4.6			
24. Dieldrin	0.0001	0.002		
25. Endosulfan (d)		0.009		
26. Endrin (d)		0.002		
27. Fluoranthene	42			
28. G-BHC (Lindane)	0.02	0.08		
29. Halomethanes (d)	100			
30. Heptachlor	0.0002	0.004		
31. Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0001			
32. Hexachlorobenzene	0.0007			
33. PAHS (d)	0.003	15		
34. PCBS (Total) (d)	0.0001	0.01		
35. Pentachlorophenol (g)	.28	7.9		
36. Phenol	30			
37. TCDD Equivalents (d)	1E-08			
38. Toluene	10,000			
39. Toxaphene (g)		0.0002		
40. Tributyltin	0.005	0.01		

Table 1 and 2 Footnotes:

a. These limits are based on marine water quality objectives, and are intended to be achieved through secondary treatment and, as necessary, pretreatment and source control.

b. Limits apply to the average concentration of all samples collected during the averaging period (Daily = 24-hour period; Monthly = Calendar month).

c. The Discharger may meet this limit as total chromium.

d. See California Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, April 1991, Definition of Terms.

e. The Discharger may demonstrate compliance with this limitation by measurement of weak acid dissociable cyanide.

f. All analyses shall be performed using current EPA Methods, as specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", SW-846, Third Edition. Detection limits, practical quantitation levels, and limits of quantitation will be taken into account in determining compliance with effluent limitations. Guidance on these compliance determinations will be developed by the Regional Board during 1992.

g. Effluent limitation may be met as a 4-day average. If compliance is to be determined based on a 4-day average, then concentrations of four 24-hour composite samples shall be reported, as well as the average of the four.

h. This interim limit is based on the detection limits currently being achieved by the discharger using EPA methods as specified in SW-846, Third Edition.

i. The statewide plan does not currently contain a cyanide limit. 5 ppb is the limit currently being proposed in the revised Basin Plan. The 1986 Basin Plan sets the water quality objective at 5 ppb because this is the limit of detection. If the Statewide Plan or Basin Plan adopts a limit significantly different from 5 ppb, this new limit will be incorporated into the permit by amendment.

j. This is a performance based limit based on the 95th percentile performance from February 1987-March 1992. This limit is in effect until September 1, 1994.

k. This limit is an interim limit, in effect until April 11, 1996. The default limits shall be the marine water quality based limits located in the Table 2, Final Limits column. This interim limit is the midpoint value from the first interim limit (95th percentile) to the water quality based final limit. Based on satisfactory progress in the waste minimization program, the discharger may petition the Board to amend this permit to incorporate a different interim limit.

l. The Statewide Plan is not clear as to whether POTWs will be permitted to certify that constituents are not present in their effluent. Regional Board policy will be available prior to the petition deadline below. For constituents 11-20 and 22-40, if future Board policy permits, the discharger may petition the Board to amend this Order to delete constituents which the discharger has certified are not present. The discharger must submit this petition by May 1, 1993.

m. The discharger may petition the Board to amend this Order to incorporate interim limits where justified by the discharger's inability to meet the Table 2 limit and where the discharger is participating in the waste minimization program for the targeted constituent.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The discharge of waste shall not cause the following conditions to exist in waters of the State at any place:

   a. Floating, suspended, or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;
   b. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths;
   c. Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
   d. Visible, floating, suspended, or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin;
   e. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities which will cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl, or which render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.

2. The discharge of waste shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in waters of the State in any place within one foot of the water surface:

   a. Dissolved Oxygen 5.0 mg/l, minimum.

      The median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation. When natural factors cause lesser concentrations than those specified above, then the discharge shall not cause further reduction in the ambient concentration of dissolved oxygen.

   b. Dissolved Sulfide 0.1 mg/l, maximum.

3. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

D. SLUDGE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

1. All sludge treatment, processing, storage or disposal activities under the Discharger's control shall be in compliance with current state and federal regulations.

2. The Board may amend this Order prior to the expiration date if necessary to accommodate changes in applicable state or federal sludge regulations, or changes in the Discharger's sludge management procedures.

3. The Discharger shall notify the Board, in writing, of any significant changes in its sludge disposal practices.

4. Permanent on-site sludge storage or disposal activities are not authorized by this permit. Sludge storage and disposal are regulated by Order #91-111.

5. The treatment, processing, storage or disposal of sludge conducted by the Discharger shall not create a condition of pollution or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 (l) and (m) of the California Water Code.

6. The treatment, processing, storage or disposal of sludge by the Discharger shall not cause waste material to be discharged to, or deposited in, waters of the State.

7. Sludge storage facilities under the Discharger's control shall be operated and maintained in such a manner as to provide adequate protection from surface runoff, erosion, or other conditions which would cause drainage from the waste materials to escape from the storage facility site(s).

8. The discharge to the Discharger's sludge storage facilities of waste other than sewage sludge produced by the Discharger's wastewater treatment facility is prohibited.

9. The storage of sludge shall not cause degradation of groundwater.

E. Provisions

1. Requirements prescribed by this order supersede the requirements prescribed by Order No. 85-45. Order No. 85-45 is hereby rescinded.

2. Where concentration limitations in mg/l or ug/l are contained in this Permit, the following Mass Emission Limitations shall also apply:

   (Mass Emission Limit in kg/day) = (Concentration Limit in mg/l) x (Actual Flow in million gallons per day averaged over the time interval to which the limit applies) x 3.78(conversion factor).

3. The Discharger shall comply with all sections of this Order immediately upon adoption.

4. Bioassays: Compliance with Effluent Limitation B.6 of this Order shall be evaluated by measuring survival of test fishes exposed to undiluted effluent for 96 hours. Each fish species represents a single sample. The dischargers will conduct flow-through effluent toxicity tests.

   Two fish species will be tested concurrently. These shall be the most sensitive species determined from a single screening (all tests must be completed within ten days of initiating the first test) of three species: three-spine stickleback, rainbow trout and fathead minnow. This three species screening requirement can be met using either flow-through or static renewal bioassays.The Board may consider allowing compliance monitoring with only one (the most sensitive, if known) fish species, if both the following conditions are met:

   a. The discharger can document that the acute toxicity limitation, specified above, has not been exceeded during the previous three years, or that acute toxicity has been observed in only one of two fish species,

   and

   b. A single screening using all three fish species confirms the documented pattern. All tests must be completed within ten days of initiating the first test.

5. The discharger has constructed and maintains a wildlife pond. Waste discharged to the wildlife pond from September 1 through May 31 shall meet all requirements prescribed in this Order. If wastewater is stored in the wildlife pond during the reclamation season, for eventual discharge to Miller Creek, then this wastewater shall meet all requirements prescribed in this Order. At other times (than the two previously prescribed conditions), waste discharged to the wildlife pond may meet the reclamation requirements prescribed in a separate Order, (except for residual chlorine).

6. No discharge to the wildlife ponds shall be made when flows to the treatment plants exceed 6 mgd.

7. Waste in the reclamation storage ponds may be discharged through the outfall from September 1 through May 31 only upon satisfying either of the following conditions:

   a. The discharger receives written approval of the Executive Officer after demonstrating to his satisfaction that such discharge:

      - is necessary for prudent operation and maintenance of the storage and irrigation facilities,

- will be made in a way that has the least adverse effect on the environment; and

- has received the treatment required in the reclamation requirements.

OR

b. Wastewater discharged to the reclamation ponds shall meet all requirements prescribed in this Order if there is to be any routine discharge from the storage ponds to San Pablo Bay.

8. The discharger shall inspect and maintain as needed the following measures which have been required to reduce the likelihood of public contact with Miller Creek receiving waters:

a. Signs posted at regular intervals along the levee pathway adjacent to Miller Creek. The signs should inform the public of the presence of treated wastewater and advise against public contact.

b. Erect fencing at locations where pedestrian access from the pathway to Miller Creek is readily available in order to discourage public contact.

9. The discharger has requested a capacity expansion as delineated in Finding No.26. An antidegradation analysis for the requested capacity increase has been submitted. Prior to Board consideration of a capacity increase, the additional information which must be submitted includes, but may not be limited to the following:

a. Facility capacity and reliability: Engineering reports documenting adequate reliability, capability and performance of the facility. Dry weather and wet weather performance must be discussed. Based on this documentation, the Board may grant a conditional capacity increase approval and require performance testing as a final condition of approval.

b. Plans for including reclamation as an integral part of the wastewater management plan. The discharger's antidegradation study indicates that the District will reclaim 100% of the capacity increase on an annual basis. The District's ability to reclaim this additional wastewater is dependent on a predicted increase in Marin Municipal Water District's (MMWD) demand for reclaimed water. To insure that the discharger's increase in capacity does not exceed the increase in reclamation demand, the capacity increase will be incrementally linked to increases in the reclamation program.

c. Documentation of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Control Act and any other necessary local permits.

10. The discharger shall initiate a monitoring program beginning no later than October, 1992, using appropriate EPA methods and detection limits, to evaluate compliance status for all constituents listed in Effluent Limitations Tables 1 and 2. Monitoring for constituents in Table 1 shall be performed monthly. For all other constituents (with the exception of TCDD equivalents) located in Table 2 and not Table 1, monitoring shall be performed for six consecutive months beginning no later than October, 1992. TCDD equivalents shall be monitored twice during a six month period.The attached Self monitoring program (SMP) requires varied monitoring for the majority of organic constituents in Table 2. Upon evaluation of this intensive six month monitoring program, the SMP may be amended to change the monitoring frequencies.

11. The discharger shall submit a status report documenting the results of the monitoring done pursuant to Provision No.10 above. This report shall include an evaluation of compliance with the effluent limitations for each constituent. If the monitoring results document that the effluent cannot meet the limits to take effect August 15, 1993, the discharger may petition for interim limits. This petition shall be submitted no later than May 1, 1993.

Task	Deadline
The discharger shall submit monitoring report.	May 1, 1993

12. The discharge limits for cadmium and lead were determined using an ambient hardness of 100 mg/l as CaCO3. The discharger may petition for altered limits based on actual ambient hardness data. If the discharger elects to pursue this option, a study plan for determining the ambient hardness in Miller Creek should be submitted.

13. Source Control and Waste Minimization: The proposed Basin Plan requires full compliance with Table IV-1A Effluent limits by June, 1993. Longer compliance periods may be allowed if the Discharger institutes an aggressive waste minimization program. The primary goal in setting compliance schedules is to promote the completion of source control and waste minimization measures, including water reclamation. In accordance with this requirement the discharger shall implement the actions described below.

a. The discharger shall promote and encourage increased reclamation to reduce the amount of discharge to San Pablo Bay during the period from September 1 through May 31.

b. The discharger shall continue to implement and expand its waste minimization program. The discharger shall submit annual reports (beginning February 15, 1993) that document its efforts and present an evaluation of the program's success. The discharger shall target, copper and all other constituents found to be not in compliance with the Table IV-1A limits.

c. The discharger shall participate in the targeted waste minimization program as described in the Basin Plan Chapter IV, Waste Minimization Section.

d. The discharger shall complete the following tasks according to the specified compliance schedules.

Task	Deadline
Phase I	
Completion of a Copper Source Identification Study	May 15, 1993
Develop a plan for reduction of copper in the water supply. This is a conceptual plan which identifies problems and alternatives to current water treatment methods. Upon development of this plan, any steps which can be initiated immediately without Phase II planning described below, shall be initiated as soon as practicable.	May 15, 1993
Phase II	
Develop and begin to implement a source reduction action plan for copper in the water supply and other sources. This plan shall identify specific actions and establish a time schedule for these actions.	September, 1993
Complete Implementation of the Source Reduction plan to reduce pollutant loading to the maximum extent possible.	April 1, 1996

e. The discharger shall complete the following tasks according to the specified compliance schedules.

Task	Deadline
Completion of a Source Identification Study for targeted constituents (constituents in the effluent that exceed the effluent limits, with the exception of copper mentioned above).	August 1, 1993
Development and implementation of a source reduction plan.	December 1, 1993
Complete Implementation of the Source Reduction plan to reduce pollutant loading to the maximum extent possible	April 1, 1996

14. Reliability of chlorination/dechlorination system: Due to two significant chlorine residual violations in January, 1992, which demonstrated the need for improved reliability in the chlorination/dechlorination system, the discharger shall evaluate the reliability of this system and propose appropriate remedies. The discharger has implemented short-term solutions to increase the reliability of the system performance. At a minimum the discharger shall complete the following tasks:

Task	Deadline
Submit a plan (acceptable to the Executive Officer) for implementation of long-term solutions to the reliability problem. This plan should include a compliance schedule (acceptable to the EO) for implementation.	January 1, 1993

15. The discharger's sewerage collection system contains 22 pump stations. The majority of the stations have adequate alarms, pump capacity and redundancy, and provision for emergency power. The discharger is currently upgrading the remaining stations and plans to have these upgrades completed by July 1993. The discharger shall submit the following if the work is not completed by July 31, 1993:

Task	Deadline
Contingency plan to assure continuous operation of the collection facilities as required by Board Resolution No. 74-10 (attachment No.1). This should include a compliance schedule for any necessary facility improvements.	September 1, 1993

16. The discharger plans to install collection facilities to collect stormwater runoff from the facility and transport it to the treatment plant. The facilities are expected to be operational by December 31, 1992. Collection and treatment of the facility runoff would exempt the discharger from participating in the stormwater discharge program administered by the State and mandated by federal regulations.If the discharger does not install the above mentioned collection/transport facilities by December 31, 1992 the discharger shall comply with the following requirements, and any amendments thereto, in order to provide appropriate control of stormwater discharges associated with the discharger's facility. The requirements identified below are contained in the State Board's NPDES General Permit No CAS000001 for Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Industrial Activities, adopted November 19, 1991, which is found in Appendix B:

a. Findings	1,4, 6,7,8,10-16
b. Receiving Water Limitations	1,2
c. Discharge Prohibitions	1-4
d. Provisions	2,3,5,6
e. Sections	A,B,C

Upon installation and operation of the above mentioned facilities the above requirements shall not be in effect.

17. The Discharger shall evaluate unionized ammonia levels in Miller Creek. Monitoring shall be conducted two times a month during the 1992-1993 discharge period. Monitoring shall occur at the receiving water stations C-1 through C-5.

18. The Discharger shall comply with the attached Self-Monitoring Program. The Board's Executive Officer may make minor amendments to this Self-Monitoring Program pursuant to federal regulations (40 CFR 122.63).

19. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable items of the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements" dated December, 1986.

20. The Discharger shall review and update its Operations and Maintenance Manual annually, or in the event of significant facility or process changes, shortly after such changes have occurred. Annual revisions, or letters stating that no changes are needed, shall be submitted to the Regional Board by April 15 of each year.

21. The Discharger shall review and update by December 31, annually, its contingency plan as required by Board Resolution No. 74-10. The discharge of pollutants in violation of this Order where the Discharger has failed to develop and/or implement a contingency plan will be the basis for considering such a willful and negligent violation of this Order pursuant to Section 13387 of the California Water Code.

22. In reviewing compliance with the limits of Effluent Limitations B.3 and B.7.(1) of this Order, the Board will take special note of the difficulties encountered in achieving compliance during periods of high wet weather flow.

23. This Order expires August 19, 1997. The Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, Chapter 3, Subchapter 9 of the California Administrative Code not later than 180 days in advance of such expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

24. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, and shall become effective ten days after the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, has no objections. If the Regional Administrator objects to its issuance, the permit shall not become effective until such objection is withdrawn.

I, Steven R. Ritchie, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region on August 19, 1992.

STEVEN R. RITCHIE for
Executive Officer

Attachments:
Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, December 1986
Self-Monitoring Program
SWRCB General Permit CAS000001
Board Resolution 74-10

[File No. 2159.5012]
[Originator/LCF]
[Reviewer/RJC]

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

SELF-MONITORING PROGRAM

FOR

LAS GALLINAS SANITARY DISTRICT

MARIN COUNTY

NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0037851

ORDER NO. 92 - 90

CONSISTS OF

PART A, dated December 1986

AND

PART B

PART B

I. DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING STATIONS

NOTE: A sketch showing the locations of the stations described below shall accompany each monthly report, and the Annual report for each calendar year.

A. INFLUENT AND INTAKE

Station	Description
A-001	At any point in the treatment facilities headworks at which all waste tributary to the system is present and preceding any phase of treatment.

B. EFFLUENT

Station	Description
E-001	At any point in the outfall from the treatment facilities between the point of discharge and the point at which all waste tributary to that outfall is present. (May be the same as E-001-D)
E-001-D	At any point in the disinfection facilities for Waste E-001 at which adequate contact with the disinfectant is assured.

C. RECEIVING WATERS

Station	Description
C-1	At a point in Miller Creek, located within 20 feet down current from the discharge point 001.
C-2	At a point in Miller Creek, located within 20 feet down current from the discharge point 002.
C-3	At a point in Miller Creek, located 1000 feet east of discharge point 002.

C-4	At a point in Miller Creek, located 2000 feet east of discharge point 002.
C-5	At a point in Miller Creek, located 250 feet east of discharge point 001.

D. LAND OBSERVATIONS

Station	Description
P-1 thru P-3	Located at the corners and midpoints of the perimeter fenceline surrounding each of the treatment facilities. (A sketch showing the locations of these stations will accompany each report).

E. OVERFLOWS AND BYPASSES

Station	Description
OV-'n	At points in the collection system including manholes, pump stations, or any other location where overflows or bypasses occur.

NOTE:

1. A map and description of each known or observed overflow or bypass location shall accompany each monthly report. A summary of these occurrences and their locations shall be included with the Annual Report for each calendar year.

2. Each occurrence of a bypass or overflow shall be reported to the Regional Board in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in Sections G.1 and G.2 of Self- Monitoring Program Part A.

II. SCHEDULE OF SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

The schedule of sampling and analysis shall be that given in Table I and Table 1 Footnotes.

III. MODIFICATION OF PART A, DATED DECEMBER 1986

Paragraph C.5 of Part A is revised to read:

Average monthly values are calculated as the sum of all measured discharges by weight (measured during the specified period ie.calendar month), divided by the number of daily discharge values measured during that specified period.

IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Report Requirements are described in Section C of this Board's "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements", dated December 1986.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports for each calendar month shall be submitted monthly, by the fifteenth day of the following month. The required contents of these reports are described in Section G.4 of Part A.

C. An Annual Report for each calendar year shall be submitted to the Board by February 15th of the following year. The required contents of the annual report are described in Section G.5 of Part A.

D. Any overflow, bypass or significant non-compliance incident that may endanger health or the environment shall be reported according to Sections G.1 and G.2 of Part A.

E. Revisions to the Discharger's Operations and Maintenance Manual, or a letter stating that no changes are needed shall be submitted to the Board by April 15 of each year (Provision E.16).

F. Revisions to the Discharger's Contingency Plan, or a letter stating that no changes are needed, shall be submitted to the Board by April 15 of each year (Provision E.17).

I, Steven R. Ritchie, Executive Officer, hereby certify that the foregoing Self-Monitoring Program:

1. Has been developed in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Regional Board's Resolution No. 73-16 in order to obtain data and document compliance with waste discharge requirements established in Regional Board Order No. 92-90.

2. May be reviewed at any time subsequent to the effective date upon written notice from the Executive Officer or request from the Discharger, and revisions will be authorized by the Executive Officer.

3. Is effective on the date shown below.

STEVEN R. RITCHIE
Executive Officer

Effective Date

Attachment:

A. Table 1 with Table 1 Footnotes

TABLE 2 (2)

SCHEDULE FOR SAMPLING, MEASUREMENTS, AND ANALYSIS

SAMPLING STATION		A-001	E-001			E-001-D		E-003-S			All C Sta	All P	All Ov
TYPE OF SAMPLE		C-24	G	C-24	Cont	G	C-24	C-24	Cont				
	Footnote	2	2	2	2	2	2		2				9
Flow Rate (mgd)	3	D			D								
BOD, 5-day, 20°C (mg/l & kg/day)		W		3/W									
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l & kg/day)		W		3/W									
Settleable Solids (ml/l-hr)			D										
Oil and Grease (mg/l & kg/day)	4	2M	M										
Chlorine Residual & Tossee (mg/l & kg/day)	5					Cont or every 2H							
Coliform, Total (MPN/100 ml)						3/W							
Toxicity, 96-hr Bioassay (% Survival)	6				M						Q		
Turbidity (NTU)			M										
pH (units)			D								Q		
Temperature (°C)			D								Q		
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l & % Saturation)			D								Q		
Sulfides, Total & Dissolved (if DO < 2.0 mg/l) (mg/l)			D										
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/l & kg/day)				W							Q		
Nitrate Nitrogen (mg/l & kg/day)													
Nitrite Nitrogen (mg/l & kg/day)													
Total Organic Nitrogen (mg/l & kg/day)													
Total Phosphate (mg/l & kg/day)													
Un-ionized Ammonia Nitrog. (mg/l as N)													
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)													
Chlorides (mg/l)													
Hardness (mg/l as $CaCO_3$)	7												
Chlorophyll-a (ug/l)													
All Applicable Standard Observations												2W	
Salinity													

TABLE 1

SCHEDULE FOR SAMPLING, MEASUREMENTS, AND ANALYSIS

SAMPLING STATION		A-001	E-001			E-001-D		E-003-S		All C Sta			
TYPE OF SAMPLE		C-24	G	C-24	Cont	G	C-24	C-24	Cont				
	Footnote		2	2	2	2	2		2				
Arsenic (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
Cadmium (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
Chromium (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
Copper (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
Lead (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
Mercury (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
Nickel (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
Selenium (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
Silver (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
Zinc (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
Cyanide (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
Phenolic Compounds (mg/l or ug/l, & kg/day)	7			M									
All Constituents on TABLE 1A (attached)	7			*				see footnote 8					

LEGEND FOR TABLE:

TYPES OF SAMPLES
Cont = Continuous
C-24 = 24-hour composite
G = Grab sample
O = Observations

TYPES OF STATIONS
A = Treatment Plant Influent
E = Treatment Plant Effluent
C = Receiving Waters
L = Pond Levee Stations
P = Plant Perimeter Stations
OV = Overflow or Bypass Points

FREQUENCY OF SAMPLING
D = Once each day
W = Once each week
M = Once each month
Y = Once each year
E = Each event

3/W = 3 days per week
2H = Every 2 hours
3M = Every 3 months
3/Y = 3 days per discharge year
Cont = Continuous

* NOTE: Additional specifications regarding sampling frequency are contained in the Table I Footnotes.

TABLE 1A

1,2 Dichlorobenzene
1,3 Dichlorobenzene
1,4 Dichlorobenzene

2,4,6 Trichlorophenol
Aldrin
A-BHC

Benzene
B-BHC
Chlordane

Chloroform
DDT
Dichloromethane

Dieldrin
Endosulfan
Endrin

Fluoranthene
G-BHC (Lindane)
Halomethanes

Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide
Hexachlorobenzene

PAHS
PCBS (Total)
Pentachlorophenol

Phenol
TCDD Equivalents
Toluene

Toxaphene
Tributyltin

TABLE I FOOTNOTES

(1) This footnote has been deleted.

(2) Indicated sampling is required during the periods when effluent is being discharged to Miller Creek and San Pablo Bay.

(3) Flow Rate - Influent and effluent flows shall be measured continuously at all times (influent) and continuously for the duration of all discharge events (effluent). The following flow information shall be reported:

INFLUENT & EFFLUENT:	Daily:	Flow Rate	(MGD)
	Monthly:	Average Daily Flow Rate	(MGD)
		Maximum Daily Flow Rate	(MGD)
		Minimum Daily Flow Rate	(MGD)
		Total Flow Volume	(MG)

(4) Oil & Grease: Each Oil and Grease sample shall consist of three grab samples taken at equal intervals, no less than two hours apart, during the sampling day. Each grab sample shall be collected in a separate glass container. A composite shall be made using equal volumes of each grab.

(5) Chlorine Residual: Monitor dechlorinated effluent continuously or every two hours. Report, on a daily basis, both maximum and minimum concentrations following, dechlorination. If a violation is detected, the maximum and average concentrations and duration of each non-zero residual event shall be reported, along with the cause and corrective actions taken.
Chlorine Dosage: Report, on a daily basis, average concentration (mg/l), and total loading (kg/day).

(6) Bioassays: Effluent used for fish bioassays must be dechlorinated prior to testing. Monitoring of the bioassay water shall include, on a daily basis, the following parameters: pH, dissolved oxygen, and temperature.

(7) Detection Limits: All analysis shall be performed using current EPA methods, as specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", SW-846, Third Edition. Further guidance on compliance and detection limits will be developed by the Regional Board and this SMP will be amended accordingly.

(8) Selected Toxic Constituents

A. The initial monitoring schedule for these constituents shall be as follows:

a. For all constituents located in Table 2 and not Table 1 of Effluent Limitations 8. and 9.(with the exception of TCDD equivalents*), monitoring shall be performed monthly for six consecutive months beginning no later than October, 1992 unless the following conditions apply:

i. For Table 2 constituents, if the first three months of monitoring indicate that the discharge may not meet the limits which will go into effect August 15, 1993, more rigorous monitoring may be required upon consultation with the Board.

*TCDD equivalents shall be monitored twice during this initial six month survey.

B. After the initial monitoring program as specified above, the monitoring schedule thereafter shall be as follows:

a. For those constituents that are present at concentrations at or above the effluent limit, monitoring shall be performed on a monthly basis.

b. For those constituents that are detectable at levels below the effluent limit, monitoring shall be performed quarterly unless the following condition applies:

i. For those constituents that are present at levels within 20% of the effluent limit, monitoring shall be performed monthly (With the exception of TCDD equivalents which shall be performed quarterly).

ii. For those constituents that are present at detectable concentrations and are significantly lower than the effluent limitation, the Discharger may request approval from the Executive Officer for less frequent monitoring.

c. For those constituents that are non-detectable, monitoring shall be twice a year (once every six months), except TCDD equivalents which shall be once a year.

(9) Overflows:

(a) Flow: For all overflow events greater than 1000 gallons, a best estimate of the total overflow volume (gallons) shall be reported.

(b) BOD & Coliform: For any overflow event which involves discharge of wastewater to any surface water or waterway (including dry streams and drainage channels),

grab samples shall be taken and analyzed for BOD, and both Total and Fecal Coliform.

APPENDIX B

LOCATION MAP _ LAS GALLINAS
VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT